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WORLD'S—1903—FAIR.

FOLLOW THE COLONEL'S HINT.

Colonel Edward Butler undoubtedly possesses wide information on the subject of past and pending enterprises connected with municipal government.

When he announces with directness that there is in process of organization a "bigger deal" than the Sullivan affair—a deal involving many millions—his words are worthy of strict attention.

The "deal" to which he probably refers has for some time been under suspicion. In various purchases places the deal has advocates, and no better symptom is needed.

If the next Grand Jury will work hard on the clues, this enterprise of millions may be exposed.

The great advantage of a complete uncovering is that a rare lot of bribe givers and covetous go-betweens will surely be captured. Corruption will be stricken at its roots.

Another advantage is that some party statesmen will be pulled down from their pedestals.

If this Grand Jury has not time, Mr. Folk and the next inquest can with much benefit follow up arduously the broad hint thrown out by Colonel Butler. The Colonel evidently knows a thing or two.

IMPERIALIST RAGE IN THE SENATE.

There is nothing strange in the fact that Republican Senators Lodge, Hawley, Platt and several others became almost incoherent with anger when, in the course of Tuesday's Philippine debate in the Senate, many plain truths of the situation were held before their eyes and reasonable argument demanded.

Especially must Senator Lodge and the Imperialist group of Senators have felt royally indignant when Senator Teller dared to introduce his amendment to the Philippine tariff bill. This amendment probably seemed to constitute the crime of lese majeste in the minds of the Imperialist Senators. It read: "Be it further enacted, That the Constitution and all laws of the United States, which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said Philippine archipelago as elsewhere within the United States."

Surely this resolution was sufficient to justify the anger of Lodge and his fellow-imperialists. That an American Senator of the present day should be bold enough to propose that we deal with the Filipinos according to the American Constitution and American laws, all based on the American spirit of justice, liberty and regard for the rights of man, is a fact well-calculated to excite imperialist passion. The American Constitution, the American law and the American spirit—shall they be allowed to stand in the way of foreign conquest, of the subjugation of weaker peoples, of government by force against the consent of the governed, of the wider dominion of empire? The thought, it is impossible to imperialists of the Lodge type.

The arrogant outbreak of the Lodge group of Imperialist Senators in the Senate debate on the Philippine tariff bill last Tuesday is ominous in its significance. The day has apparently come when these men have not the patience to listen to the old-fashioned American doctrine which once prevailed to the greatness and glory of our Government. They have put this doctrine aside for all time, they hope. They will not permit it to be voiced in the American Senate if they can prevent. They will hound down the Senator who attempts to do this, shaking their forbidding fingers in his face. They will not argue—they will crush. Why not? The strong hand is the symbol of their creed, and their majority in the unhappy Fifty-seventh American Congress gives them the strong hand of might to crush the spirit of liberty in the American Senate as well as in the far-distant Philippines.

HILL'S EYES MUST BE OPENED.

Assistant Secretary of State Hill, under whose direction the itinerary of Prince Henry of Prussia's tour of American cities was arranged, seems unable to comprehend the legitimate claim of St. Louis to special attention at the present time.

The Assistant Secretary of State announces through the Republic's Washington Bureau that he desired to do the very best possible for St. Louis, and that, in fact, he thought this had already been done. "When St. Louis," says Mr. Hill, "sees that Louisville and Nashville each has but a ten-minute visit from the Prince, we hope the time allowed the Mound City will be considered more liberal."

There is an astounding statement to issue from the Assistant Secretary of State. The next World's Fair is to be held in St. Louis. The confident expectation is that it will be the greatest World's Fair ever held. The United States Government is earnestly co-operating with the World's Fair management to arouse to the fullest possible extent the interest of foreign nations in the World's Fair. The President has issued a proclamation inviting all the Governments of earth to participate in this international exposition. A European Commission, headed in all likelihood by General Miles and Admiral Dewey, the highest officers of the American Army and Navy, is shortly to be sent abroad by this Government in the interests of the World's Fair.

And yet, when a German Prince of the Blood Royal comes to this country at such a moment, Assistant

Secretary of State Hill sees fit to allot but four and one-half hours for the Prince's inspection of St. Louis, the World's Fair City, in whose behalf the United States Government is making extraordinary exertions. What impression will this action make up on foreign minds? Even the Assistant Secretary of State himself announces to the world that he thinks he has done well by St. Louis in not placing the World's Fair City upon a level with Louisville and Nashville. If foreign Governments accept St. Louis, the World's Fair City, at the valuation placed upon it by Mr. Hill, we shall, indeed, have difficulty in securing adequate international representation at the World's Fair.

THROW OUT A DRAG NET.

There is but a limited time before the present Grand Jury, but in that time more can be done than a new body could accomplish in two weeks. Therefore the people of St. Louis hope that the hours will be used to the full extent of the opportunity.

Men who know more or less about corruption are in a humor to talk. They are frightened and inclined to put the best face on their acts by assisting in the detection of actual criminals. Press this state of panic for all it is worth. The rascals and their associates may get together and plan a policy of silence before the next Grand Jury can obtain command of the situation.

Every suspected piece of legislative corruption should be put in the way of investigation. Very few cases can be completed to the point of indictment in two days, but the Circuit Attorney can be put in possession of evidence from which the next Grand Jury can start on assured lines of progress toward the punishment of the worst class of bad citizens.

This Grand Jury need not stop to complete any new cases. The better plan is to make a beginning of evidence in as many cases as possible.

That is the best of all policies just now. There is a community of interests among lobbyists and blackmailers. If connected with one scheme of robbing the public, a man of this kind is likely to be connected, or to know about, a score of others. These birds of a feather flock together. Catch one and you will see the signs of the rest. The more deals the Grand Jury can put under inspection the more likely will it be that the central gang of bribing promoters and sandbagging legislators will soon be employing criminal lawyers.

Circuit Attorney Folk understands what will be his duty when the next Grand Jury meets. He will make vigorous use of whatever material the present jury uncovers. It is important that he have ready for the next investigation as many inchoate cases as possible. There is not much danger of injustice or mistake. Very few corrupt deals are unknown to the moral perception of the town. Four out of five of them are well understood. The difficulty heretofore has been with legal evidence. Now for the first time the threads of tangible evidence are being gathered up. Push the work while the time is favorable.

SAVE THE BRAVE REMNANT.

There is so fine an appropriateness in the offer of the Dutch Government to assist in bringing about peace between Great Britain and the two South African Republics that the whole civilized world should unite in the hope for England's acceptance.

The Government of Holland has made this offer in the friendliest spirit, honestly disclaiming any attempt at mediation. In all likelihood the offer is based on a knowledge that the Boers will accept the cardinal points of the British peace terms.

Holland, moving between the two, being kin to the Dutch of South Africa and friendly with the English, may well bring them to an understanding for peace.

This was the high duty, and should have been the proud performance, of the United States Government, but, since we have failed in our steadfastness to the cause of liberty, let us pray that little Holland may do the great and good work which was ours to do by right.

The world is weary of the South African tragedy. Whatever can be saved for the Boers should be saved. At any rate, humanity now asks that the South African Dutch be shielded from extermination. Let there be peace for the remnant of a brave people.

NOT TOO YOUNG.

A correspondent of the Globe-Democrat characterizes the sacrifice of the State's interest in several railway companies during the Fletcher administration of Missouri as "good financiering." The same correspondent excuses the editor of The Republic for not agreeing with him, because "he is too young to have seen these things."

But the suggested excuse is not warranted by the facts. The editor of The Republic is not too young to have seen the shameful betrayal of the public interest that marked the sale of the State's interest in the railroads to which it had given valuable aid. The editor of The Republic was old enough at the time the State disposed of its liens on the railroads to fully understand the shameful and indefensible transactions under which the State threw away many millions of dollars.

The editor of The Republic needs no one to inform him now that the flagrant betrayal of public trust in the sale of the State's interest in these roads for millions less than its true market value aroused a storm of indignation protest from an outraged people.

ONE AMERICAN INVASION.

Even Englishmen must take some pride in the achievement of the workmen employed on the great works of the Westinghouse Company in Manchester where they set the speed record for brickwork and other construction. Even though an American "bossed" the job, there is reason to believe that the impression which has prevailed regarding the productive capacity of British workmen will be subject to revision.

According to dispatches from London, Mr. J. C. Stewart, well known in this city, took charge of the contract ten months ago. Britishers believed that five years would be required to finish the job. An estimate of its immensity may be gained when it is known that the outlay to date aggregates between seven and eight million dollars.

Englishmen based their belief regarding the time which would be required by their own experience with workmen. They figured that bricklayers could not lay more than 600 bricks in a day. Mr. Stewart found that in the beginning the men whom he had employed actually laid only about 450. When the job was completed, the average was 1,800 bricks in a nine-hour day.

Naturally his achievement has aroused comment. It is confessed that no British manager could do as well. Yet Mr. Stewart only used his American common sense in a way which brought results. He eliminated the slow workmen and rewarded the swift men. He called for daily reports of progress and inaugurated time-saving devices.

In a word, he demonstrated how we do things in America. He did not let the slowest man on a job set the pace for the entire gang. He did not let the walking delegates dictate how the work should be done. He refused to permit them to limit the pro-

duction, a favorite method of British unions. Of course, Mr. Stewart's scheme succeeded. He brought the men whom he employed up to the American standard. By watching his methods, Britishers could have no difficulty in explaining the success of the United States.

LOOK AT BRIBERY IN ST. LOUIS.

As the time for county primaries throughout Missouri approaches there is increasing need for the people to scrutinize candidates for the General Assembly. Recognized tools of the corrupt lobby who have served in the past must not be returned. Districts which have been represented by honest, fearless and capable men must not send to the next House or Senate any one of a different caliber.

There are evidences that efforts are being made to capture at least one branch of the Assembly in the interests of a corrupt lobby. The movement should stop before it gains any sort of impetus by encouragement. Indifference will not excuse any Democrat or Republican, for that matter—from sharing the responsibility regarding the personnel of candidates.

The party which permits the lobby to control nominations will deserve defeat. The question of honesty in legislation is above a small political advantage. Politicians who do not recognize this fact will play a losing game. Let the honest voice of the people be heard, and the men who have disgraced the State in the past will have no opportunity to do so in Jefferson City next spring.

If party conventions need a lesson let them look at the disclosures of disgrace in St. Louis. There have been at Jefferson City bribe-takers as contemptible as those in the Municipal Assembly. There have been lobbyists as bold as those who now appear as corruptionists in St. Louis. Clean them out.

In a monograph now just issued by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics under the title, "The Progress of the United States in Its Material Industries," the truth of a tremendous American development in natural resources, growth of population, increase of wealth, commerce and industries, extension of railroads and telegraph lines of communication is made manifest. The showing is one of which all Americans may justly be proud, indicating as it does that we are the greatest, richest and most progressive nation in the world. And yet Kipling's solemn recession warning to the English people amidst all the pridefulness of the Queen's Jubilee comes to mind in contemplating our own might and majesty. Let us forget our plain American duty to maintain the cause of liberty, self-government and the rights of man, we should not allow the knowledge of our greatness to fill us with a sinful lust for additional wealth and wider dominion. Keep a firm hold, brothers, on the American principles that have made us so great and so rich and so happy.

And now comes the announcement that Missouri Republican newspapers friendly to Colonel Kerens and his faction are beginning a crusade intended to depose Colonel Atkins from the State chairmanship. As a sample of the "harmony" hoped for by President Roosevelt when he essayed to bring the two Republican camps into one this new movement is anything but encouraging. The fight on Colonel Atkins is so merciless that the Kerens editors are even going to the length of making execrations upon the State chairman's name, speaking of the Akin pain which he gives the party in Missouri. This surely should be the limit of the President's endurance. If Mr. Roosevelt cannot quell the outfit insurgents single-handed he should now bring the army and navy, and, if necessary, the marines and militia, into active service. The situation demands stern methods.

Isn't that a most amazing arrangement which allows Prince Henry of Prussia a shorter stay in St. Louis, the World's Fair City, than in other American cities of far less contemporary importance? And isn't the arrangement even rougher on the Prince than on St. Louis? What peculiar line of reasoning led to this queer allotment, do you suppose?

Mayor Wells's commendation of the Grand Jury now investigating the Suburban-franchise scandal is amply deserved. That body is rendering service of incalculable value to the community. The service should be continued by the succeeding Grand Jury in order to obtain the best possible results from the work thus begun.

RECENT COMMENT.

Difficulties in Enforcing Saloon Laws.

Mayor Wells's Letter to Doctor Parkhurst.

Purely political considerations, you properly say, should be disregarded. But this is what happens in the city of New York, in addition to the partial disregard of other laws, of which Doctor Parkhurst has spoken, when an attempt is made by the police power to close all access to saloons on Sunday, no matter how clandestine it may be. For two or three weeks, while the pressure lasts, every vessel of wine and liquor is filled on Saturday, with the result that many lodgings become saloons on the Sunday following. By the end of a few weeks arrangements are completed by which liquor can be had in the room behind the saloon, or in the room above, or in the room on one side, and the illegal Sunday trade, from that time on, goes as smoothly as before the pressure began.

In other words, the police pressure aimed at making even clandestine access to the saloons impossible, does not result in the enforcement of the law, but only in driving the breach of the law one step further back. In the meanwhile, this pressure causes the fires of blackmail to burn as with a forced draft, and the last state of the city under such a policy is worse than the first. It is difficult enough at best to break up blackmail. An administration of the excise law that only doubles the inducements to blackmail, but which cannot stop illegal sales, may well be called in question.

It must be added that such police pressure as is even nominally successful in preventing all access to saloons on Sunday never has been and never can be maintained for more than a few weeks at a time. The city cannot be kept for a long period "in an open field" for the perpetration of other crimes, and neither can an administration justify itself in saying, by throwing all its weight on one law, what laws shall be obeyed and what laws may be broken with impunity.

To sum up: The attitude of this administration toward the excise law can be clearly defined. It will continue to enforce the excise law as one of the general body of laws which it is called upon to enforce, in the best manner practicable with the means at its disposal. It will take immediate cognizance of any complaint of breach of the law that is called to its attention; but it will not concentrate the entire police force on this one law and let all other laws go by the board. It will, also, do everything it can, while it is in power, to break up the bribery and corruption of which the excise law has been for so long the fruitful parent.

Hypnotism for Juvenile Reformation.

St. Louis Medical Review.

A member of a Chicago school of hypnotism has obtained the consent of the Board of Children's Guardians at Terre Haute, Ind., to make hypnotic experiments on the children in the home maintained by the board. Children who have been taken from the most depraved and vicious surroundings will be the subjects. The operator claims that by the force of suggestion he can inculcate in the children the desire for better things and gradually train their minds so that they will develop into good men and women.

As Roosevelt Looks at It.

H. L. Nelson in Atlantic Monthly.

MISS MARY EUSTON DESIGNS NOVELTY IN DINNER PARTY.



Guests at Charming Function Are Surprised at Many New and Amusing Features Introduced—Miss Agnes O'Reilly Gives a Dance for Her Guests, Miss Liebke and Miss Dillon.

Miss Mary Euston may take the palm this week for novelty in social entertainment. Her dinner-dance, given on Tuesday night at the Country Club, presented several highly interesting and amusing features, and gave the function no end of eclat among the many which have flourished during this very lively end of a very lively season.

The affair was small, only thirty girls and men, all intimate friends of the young hostess, being present, and was given especially for her two Chicago visitors, Miss Seavers and Miss Kelly, who are spending the week in town. Hostesses appear to find dinner novelties extremely difficult to manage, but Miss Euston achieved a distinct triumph on Tuesday night in this direction.

After coffee had been served eight waiters appeared, one behind the other, the leader bearing aloft an enormous glass punch bowl, containing frozen eggnog. The dining room lights were immediately extinguished, and thereupon blazed forth a spray of electric bulbs concealed in the midst of the punch bowl contents, the light from which was sufficient to completely illumine the entire room. The waiters marched solemnly round the table three times, and then served the eggnog.

After dinner a collation was danced, George Simmons leading. Mr. Simmons introduced several new figures of his own, which have never before been danced in town. One, which proved successful, was arranged in this manner: A girl who expected to favor a man, perched herself on a chair, with a peeled banana in her right hand, held as high above the reach of a surrounding group of men as she could. The men made leaps in the air to snatch a bite of the fruit, the man who succeeded in capturing a piece being, of course, the fortunate partner of the girl. This figure proved very amusing.

Among Miss Euston's guests were her two visitors and:

Misses—Carroll West, George Wright, Emma Updike, Ted Walker, Messrs—George Tiffany, Ralph McKinnick, Taylor Sticker, Joe Drew, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Kerens.

Miss Agnes O'Reilly gave a dance last evening at the O'Reilly residence in Forest Park boulevard, assisted by two of her friends, Miss Sarah Ruth Liebke and Miss Helen Dillon. Mrs. M. B. O'Reilly received with the young ladies who were attractive



MISS SARAH RUTH LIEBKE.

One of the hostesses last evening at Miss Agnes O'Reilly's dance.

from several weeks' absence at Old Point Comfort and New York City.

The Misses Mellier, No. 418 West Belle place, gave a euchre and dance last evening at their home for Miss Edith Nugent of Baltimore, who is spending the winter in St. Louis as the guest of her three uncles and is being much entertained.

Mrs. William Stahl of Quincy, Ill., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Ad Smith, No. 602 Cabanne avenue.

Mrs. Clinton E. Udell will give a tea on next Thursday afternoon, February 6, for her niece, Miss Hawley, and Miss Finklin-biner.

Mrs. John Carroll, No. 548 Delmar boulevard, entertained a large number of ladies yesterday afternoon at cards.

Mrs. N. W. Taylor, No. 5536 Maple avenue, and Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Culver, lately of West Pine boulevard, and more recently of the Southern Hotel, who are now touring the South, are at Nassau, Bahamas Islands, where they expect to be for a couple of weeks. Afterwards Cuban and other islands of the West Indies will be visited.

Miss Anne Hitchcock of Washington, daughter of the Secretary of the Interior, arrived in the city Tuesday and will serve as bridesmaid at the wedding of Miss Mary McKittick and George D. Markham next week.

"THE LEOPARD'S SPOTS."

BY THOMAS DIXON, JR.

CHAPTER I. (CONTINUED.)

Mrs. Gaston had lived daily in a sort of trance through these four years of war, dreaming and planning for the great day when her lover would return a handsome, browned and famous man, and more recently conceived of the possibility of a world without his will and love to lean upon. The preacher was both puzzled and alarmed by the strangely calm manner she now assumed. Before leaving the home he cautioned Aunt Eve to watch her mistress closely and send for him if anything happened.

When the boy was asleep in the nursery adjoining her room she quietly closed the door, took the sword of her dead lover—husband in her lap and looked long and tenderly at it. On the hill she pressed her lips in a lingering kiss.

"Here his dead hand must have rested last!" she murmured. She sat motionless for an hour, with eyes fixed without seeing. At last she rose and hung the sword beside his picture near her bed and drew from her bosom the crumpled, worn letters which Nelson had brought. The first was dated—

"In the Trenches, Near Richmond, May 4, 1864—Sweet Wife: I have a presentiment to-night that I shall not live to see you again. I feel the shadows of defeat and ruin closing upon us. I am sure day by day that our cause is lost, and surrender is a word I have never learned to speak. If I could only see you for one hour, that I might tell you all I have thought in the lone watches of the night in camp, or marching over the desolate fields! Many tender things I have never said to you I have learned in these days. I write this last message to tell you how, more and more, I love you. I have never before, until your spirit seems the breath I breathe. My heart is so full of love for you and my boy that I can't go into battle now without thinking how many hearts will ache and break in far-away homes because of the work I am about to do. I am sick of it all. I long to be at home again and walk with my sweet young bride among the flowers she loves so well, and hear the old mocking bird that builds each spring in those rose bushes at our window.

"If I am killed, you must live for our boy; rear him to a glorious manhood in the new navy, and send him to fight for me. I love you—I love you into the uttermost, and beyond death I will live, if only to love you forever.

"Always in life or death your own

"CHARLES."

For two hours she held this letter open in her hand, and seemed unable to close it. And then, mechanically, she opened the one addressed to "Charles Gaston, Jr." "My Darling Boy—I send you by Nelson my watch and sword. It will be all I can bequeath to you from the wreck that will follow the war. This sword was your grandfather's. I saw in the cause of justice and right. I have fought for the slaves in bondage. I am fighting for the inalienable rights of my people under the Constitution our fathers created. It may be we have outgrown this Constitution. But I calmly leave to God and history the question as to who is right in its interpretation. Whatever you do, do it for the sake of the boys who what you believe to be right. Everything else is of little importance.

"With a heart full of love, your father," "CHARLES GASTON."

This letter she must have held for hours, for it was 2 o'clock in the morning when a wild peal of laughter rang from her feverish lips and proved that Aunt Eve and Nelson were hurrying into the room.

It took but a moment for them to discover that their mistress was suffering from a violent delirium. They soothed her as best they could. The noise and confusion had awakened the boy, who, running to the door leading into his mother's room, had found it bolted, and with his little heart fluttering in terror, he pressed his ear close to the keyhole and heard her wild ravings. How strange her voice seemed! Her voice had always been so soft and low and full of soothing music; now it was sharp and hoarse and full of the death-struggle of a woman's needs. What could it all mean? Perhaps the end of the world, about which he had heard the preacher talk on Sundays. At last, unable to bear the terrible suspense longer, he cried through the keyhole:

(To Be Continued To-Morrow.)

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NEWS OF THE CITY CHURCHES.

Entertainment to Be Given for the White Cross Home.

Miss Bessie Morse will give a dramatic recital at the residence of Mrs. J. P. Moon, No. 387 Page boulevard, to-morrow night for the benefit of the White Cross Home.

The midweek services at the Second Baptist Church last night were conducted under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society of that church, and the feature of the evening was an address on "Theodore Roosevelt" by Mr. J. L. Tustin.

The District Federation of the W. C. T. U. will meet at No. 1414 Locust street next Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH DESTROYED.

St. Paul Edifice Cost \$105,000—Pastor's Library Burned.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 23.—The large house of worship of the People's Church, an Independent Congregationalist society of which the Reverend Doctor S. G. Smith is pastor, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. The building contained an auditorium, seating capacity of 2,300, kindergarten, industrial school and other branches, besides smaller meeting-rooms. The church was built in 1888, and represented an outlay of \$105,000. The insurance was \$100,000. Doctor Smith's valuable private library was consumed.